

The leaders of Cimbri rode up to Roman
Camp & issued formal challenge.
Marius now more confident, he accepted
the challenge.

The Cimbri were cut to pieces.
Some of the fleeing enemy committed suicide.
Vast number of prisoners were taken & sold
as slaves.

Both Marius & Catulus celebrated a
triumph.

101BC

The Cimbri had reached Italy, Catulus' men panicked at the sight of fierce barbarians & had abandoned their positions. The Consul seized a standard & ridden to head of mob. In spite of this failure he was made proconsul. Both this & Marius' Army were united & eventually encountered the CIMBRI at VERCELLAE. There was considerable beheading bet between men of Marius & of Catulus was who contributed most to victory.

101 BC

Marcius and Catulus defeat
Cimbric at Verellae

~~Jan 1, -100 = Jan 1, 101 BC Astronomers~~

$$(6664 - 2052)(365.25) = 1684\ 533$$

$$(4712 - 100)(365.25) = 1684\ 533$$

101 BC [652 AUC]

44 BC DIED

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

born. SOME SAY 7/12/102 BC (651 AUC)

Suspected of conspiracy in Catiline affair. 60 BC - 1st T triumvirate

58-51 BC Conquered Gaul

Defied Senate's orders to lay down his military command

49 BC overran Italy (CROSSED RUBICON)

MOST SAY HE WAS BORN 100 BC

two days' battle at AQUAE SEX TIAE (now
Aix) where 200,000 were slain. Destroyed the
Cimbri at the RAUDIAN Fields in 101 B.C., and
he received the highest honors from the
state. He was elected to 6th term as Consul
in 100 B.C. When Sulla was given command
of the army in the Mithridatic War, Marius
was jealous of him & tried to deprive Sulla of his
command. Civil War in Rome resulted 88 B.C.
Sulla marched on Rome. Marius fled to Africa.
Later returned and took city of Rome. For 5 days
& nights his band of 4,000 slaves kept up the
slaughter of the Roman aristocracy. Marius &
Cinna were elected Consuls in 86 B.C. but Marius died
after 17 days of his term.

101 BC 1912 Dates J-BK
(c. 156 BC → 86 B.C.) GAIUS MARIUS

A Roman General. Of obscure origin, he gained office in Rome. Married the aunt of Julius Caesar. Subdued the robber tribes of Spain. Successfully closed the JUBERTHINE WAR, and rose to be the most conspicuous man in the Roman Army. He was 7 times Consul of Rome. Defended Rome against the Cimbri and other tribes from the north. Annihilated the Teutones in a

101BC

AQUAE SEXTIAE

Marius defeated the Teutones
and then defeated CIMBRI
at VERCELLAE

74BC - To Asia to repulse a Cappadocian Army.
After his return - rising young (38 yrs) statesman
agitating reform of Gov't & helping to advance
position of Pompey.

Before Cicer made military tribune
70BC.

69BC - Quaestor in Further Spain - Helped Pompey
obtain supreme command for the war in
the East.

68BC - Return to Rome. In Pompey's absence he was
becoming recognized as head of Popular Party.

68BC - Funerals of wife & Aunt, he extolled mores
(34 yrs old) of Cincia

65BC (or 64BC) - He was Censor aedile

63BC - Elected pontifex maximus (allegedly by heavy bribes).
He started reform of calendar with help of 505 IGENES.

CONTD See 2nd card 63BC

C 102 BC 7/12/102 BC - CAESAR - (65-44 BC) d. 44 BC ①
653

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR BORN

87 BC - Marius appointed him ^(about 13 years old) Flamen ^{Diis} [priest of Jove]

83 BC - married wealthy Cornelia, daughter of Lucius
Cornelius Cinna, colleague of Marius and enemy
of Sulla.

82 BC Sulla ordered Caesar to divorce Cornelia. He refused.
He was proscribed, his property was confiscated,
Cornelia's dowry was taken, and he was shorn
of his priesthood

81 BC - Fled Rome - to Asia - to serve in the Army
(21 years old)

78 BC - on Sulla's death He returned to Rome, began his
career as member of popular party. one of his 1st acts
was to prosecute Cornelius Dolabella for extortion
in Macedonia. Unsuccessful but got reputation
as orator.

101 BC

The TRIOCALA fell to Lucius LICINIUS LOCULLUS in 101 BC. He started in 103 BC to take it.

It was the almost unassailable fortress from the rebel shores of Sicily built in the ranges behind Sicily's southern coast.

101 BC

GAIUS SERVILIUS GLAUCIA
gave the extortion Court, from
the Senate back to the knights
with many refinements which
were to become standard practice
in every kind of Court. The

101 BC

Marinus, having defeated the
Tentones at Aquae Sextiae
defeats the Cimbri at Vercellae

101BC

BATTLE OF VERCELLAE

CATULUS, one of the Consuls
aided by Marius completely
destroyed the CIMBRIANS and
Marius became a great
favorite

101 BC

DURANT

Marcius was Cruel

the slaves plunged their knives into one
another's hearts until all lay dead.

101BC

2nd Punic War

DURANT

Still other legions crossed into Sicily from Italy against the slaves. Under the consul MANIUS AQUILIUS, ATTENION engaged him in single combat and was killed. The leaderless slaves were overwhelmed. Thousands died in the field. Thousands were returned to their masters. Hundreds were shipped to Rome to fight wild beasts in the games that celebrated AQUILIUS' triumph. Instead of fighting,

Marius was received in the rejoicing capital as a "second CAMILLUS" who had turned back a Celtic invasion, and another Romulus who had refounded Rome. Part of the spoils he brought was bestowed upon him as a personal reward; thereby he became a rich man, with estate big "enough for a kingdom." In 100 he was elected consul for the sixth time. The tribune was LUCIUS SATURNINUS.

101 BC

DURANT

Marius led his army & met the CIMBRI at VERCELLAE, near the Po, on the very field where Hannibal had won his first battle against Rome. The barbarians, to show their strength and courage went naked in the snow, climbed over ice and through deep drifts to summits from which they tobogganed gaily along steep descents, using their shields as sleds. In the battle that followed they were nearly all slain.

101 BC

The Cimbri were defeated by
Catulus, Marius & Sulla
near Vercelli on the Po R.

101 BC

Julius Caesar defeated the
Cimbri. Some 6000 returned to
their kinfolk the ATUATUCI
in modern Belgium

101 BC

Battle of Vercellae

Catulus, one of the Consuls, aided by MARIUS, completely destroyed the CIMBRIANS, and Marius became a great favorite.

6th Consulship

10132

When the Cimbri poured through
the passes into the plain of the Po
they were in turn annihilated
by Marius and Catulus at
CAMPI RAUDII near Vercellae.

Sulla, who was present, rendered
his opinion that the greater credit
was due to Catulus, with whom
Marius shared the triumph.
The populace elected Marius to his

101 BC

Marius defeated Cimbri

101 BC

MARIUS with his victorious Army (after destroying Teutones) joined CATULUS'S Army and won a decisive victory over the CIMBRI, on the RAUDINE PLAINS, near VERCELLAE, on the road between TURIN and MILAN, in 101 BC. All invaders were either slain or made prisoners.

101 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

The Cimbri were annihilated
at the battle of VERCELLAE.

101 BC

Battle of VERCELLAE

The Cimbri & Teutones and their tribes
came against GAIUS MARIUS
and were virtually annihilated

101 BC

VERCELLAE: CIMBRI defeated
By MARIUS, Roman General